

**REMARKS**

The Examiner has maintained the rejection of claims 1, 3, 5, 8, and 9, all the claims pending in the application, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Kodimer (U.S. Patent No. 5,781,192) in view of Goldstein (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0143985). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections at least for the following reasons.

**Kodimer and Goldstein do not teach or suggest the claimed multi-clipboard executing unit**

In the Response filed April 11, 2008, Applicants argued that Kodimer does not teach or suggest a multi-clipboard executing unit which displays data, including a plurality of items, stored in the multi-clipboard on an output unit, as recited by claim 1. Instead, Kodimer discloses that menu 236 displays which of the memory buffers are available to recall data from (col. 8, lines 35-42).

On page 7 of the Office Action, the Examiner responds by asserting that this feature is taught by col. 6, lines 20-30 and col. 7, lines 60-67 of Kodimer. In particular, the Examiner asserts that Kodimer's operating system uses information to display indicators 219 that indicate the contents of the memory buffers. The Examiner further contends that Figure 6(d) shows an indicator next to each buffer that displays the actual data that is in the buffer. Applicants respectfully disagree.

Kodimer discloses that the indicators 219 show the type of data contained in each of the memory buffers (col. 7, lines 62-64). As shown in the Figure 6(d), text, icons, thumbnails, or any other type of symbols are used to indicate the kind of data (text, graphic, spreadsheet, etc.) stored in each memory buffer (col. 6, lines 24-28). Contrary to the Examiner's assertions, Kodimer does not teach or suggest displaying the data which is actually stored in the memory

buffers. Accordingly, Kodimer does not teach or suggest a multi-clipboard executing unit which displays data, including a plurality of items, stored in the multi-clipboard on an output unit, as recited by claim 1. Goldstein does not cure this deficiency.

**Kodimer and Goldstein do not teach or suggest that other data stored in the basic clipboard is stored in the multi-clipboard if the latest copied or cut data has been stored in the basic clipboard**

In the Response filed April 11, 2008, Applicants further argued that Kodimer does not teach or suggest that other data stored in the basic clipboard is stored in the multi-clipboard, if the latest copied or cut data has been stored in the basic clipboard, as recited by claim 1. Instead, Kodimer discloses that when data is written into a memory buffer, that memory buffer is not available for storing any more data, and a user must select among other memory buffers to store data. In other words, Kodimer's memory buffers do not operate as a queue in which the most recently stored data is stored in a particular memory buffer, and the data previously stored in that particular memory buffer is moved to another memory buffer.

In response, the Examiner asserts that the claims do not recite that the clipboard operates as a queue. The Examiner clarifies his interpretation of Kodimer on the basis of Kodimer's teaching that a new memory buffer is generated so that there is at least one blank memory buffer. In particular, the Examiner asserts that Kodimer's newly generated memory buffer corresponds to the claimed basic clipboard into which latest copied or cut data is stored. The Examiner alleges that once data is stored in the new buffer, it becomes part of the claimed multi-clipboard.

Initially, Applicants note that, although the claim 1 does not recite a queue, claim 1 does recite that other data stored in the basic clipboard is stored in the multi-clipboard, if the latest copied or cut data has been stored in the basic clipboard. Clearly, the claim recites two separate

clipboards - the basic clipboard and the multi-clipboard. The Examiner confusingly asserts that Kodimer's new memory buffer changes from the claimed basic clipboard to the multi-clipboard when new data is cut or copied therein. Here, the Examiner seems to contend that Kodimer's new buffer corresponds to both the claimed basic clipboard and multi-clipboard. Applicants submit that the Examiner's assertion that Kodimer's single buffer cannot correspond to the two separate clipboards recited in claim 1. Goldstein does not cure this deficiency.

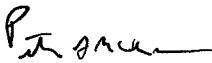
Moreover, if Kodimer's new memory buffer changes from the claimed basic clipboard to the claimed multi-clipboard when data is cut or copied therein, as asserted by the Examiner, it is unclear how the basic clipboard could paste data stored therein. In other words, under the Examiner's current interpretation, Kodimer's new memory buffer exists as the claimed basic clipboard only until data is written therein, at which time it becomes part of the multi-clipboard. Accordingly, the basic clipboard would never have data stored therein. Thus, under the Examiner's current interpretation, Kodimer (even if modified by Goldstein) could not teach or suggest a basic clipboard executing unit which pastes data stored in the basic clipboard, as recited by the claim. In summary, Applicants submit that the Examiner's roundabout interpretation of Kodimer would not satisfy all of the interrelationships of the features recited in claim 1. For all of the foregoing reasons, Applicants submit that claim 1 is not rendered unpatentable by Kodimer and Goldstein. Applicants also submit that claim 2, being dependent on claim 1, is patentable at least by virtue of its dependency.

Claim 5 recites features similar to those discussed above in conjunction with claim 1. Thus, Applicants submit that claim 5 is patentable at least for reasons analogous to those discussed above regarding claim 1. Applicants also submit that claims 8 and 9, being dependent on claim 5, are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency.

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Peter A. McKenna  
Registration No. 38,551

SUGHRUE MION, PLLC  
Telephone: (202) 293-7060  
Facsimile: (202) 293-7860

WASHINGTON OFFICE  
23373  
CUSTOMER NUMBER

Date: October 20, 2008